## THE GALATEA FAILED, TOO.

SHE WAS NO MATCH FOR THE WONDERFUL MAYFLOWER.

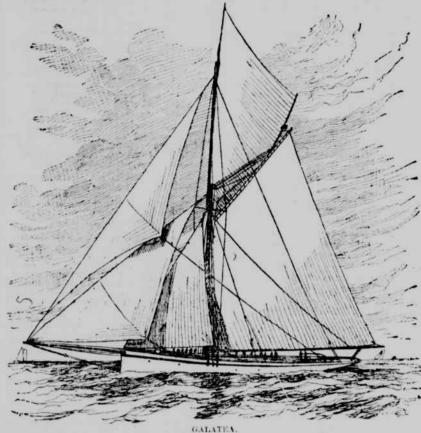
AMERICA EASILY KEPT THE FAMOUS CUP IN 1886 - LIEUTENANT HENN'S GALLANT STRUGGLE-DETAILS OF THE RACES.

The year after the Genesta raced for the Amerien's Cup, that is in 1886, the Galatea came over The Galatea was owned and is still owned by Lieutenant Henn, of the Royal Navy, and she was the champion of the Royal Northern Yacht Club. The Galatea did not come with the prestige of the Genesta, as in her racing of the year before in English waters she won only two second prizes out of fifteen starts. She was designed by J. Beaver Webb, the designer of the Genesta, but was not so fast a boat as Sir good cruising boat, which fact she has amply demonstrated since her defeat in the races for when incidents were crowding upon each other

formed yachtsmen, that the days of the "rule of thumb" designing had passed and that of scientific yacht-building had succeeded. There never was a better designer of the old school than Philip Ellsworth, the designer of the Atlantic, and never a better sailing master grasped a tiller than his "Joe," who sailed her, yet she was a marked failure and had no part in the struggle

for supremacy worthy of notice, The Puritan and the Mayflower taught the Americans not to be afraid of deep draught and outside bullast, and they taught the English the possibilities of the centreboard in sloops of such a cize, a lesson which Fife and Watson are still

learning, and learning peorly. The first of the trial races was won by the Mayflower easily. She was not well sailed, but she showed an amount of swiftness which put the Richard Sutton's yacht. The Galatea is a That is, to one looking back on it all, and seeing possession of the cup beyond a reasonable doubt. more clearly in the perspective of the past than



represent the fastest boats of England.

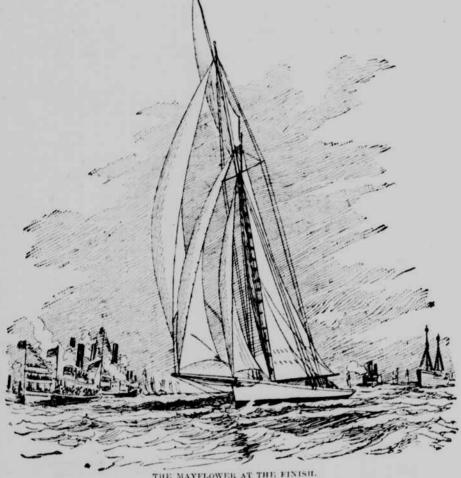
The races of this year showed that Burgess that wonderful as that boat seemed he was able to build faster and better boats. This he did when he built the Mayflower, now altered The preinto a schooner, and a fast one. liminary arrangements for the races of 1886 were of time as the correspondence regarding previous races. The same terms were granted to Lieutenant Henn as had been granted to Sir Richard Sutton, and so with a long preface, the Galatea came over in search of the cup.

sult showed that the Puritan could have beaten built by Burgess at I. wley's yard for General the Priscilla still thought she was a boat with a water-line, 23 feet beam and 10 draught. future, and J. Malcom Forbes knew that the

the America's Cup in 1886, but she did not fairly ] and the rapid development of yachting was blindhad only begun when he built the Puritan, and many feared the Galatea, and there was much

not so diffuse, nor did they cover such a length and return from the Sandy Hook lightship. The breeze was blowing. The Mayflower won that race with the same ease as she had won the Meantime the Americans had been preparing to previous one and the committee decided that meet the English champion, and although the re- there was now no necessity of having more trial races, selecting the Maxflower as the American the Galatea, new boats were built to compete in champion that very night. It was decided then the trial races. From Boston came the Mayflow r. | that the Galatea and Mayflower should be the two boats to uphold the yachting of their respective Charles J. Paine. A syndicate of the members | countries upon the sea. The dimensions of the two of the Atlantic Yacht Club gave a commission to beats were as follows: Galatea, 100 feet over all, Philip Ellsworth to build a cup defender, and so feet water-line, 15 feet beam and 13 feet 6 inches he produced the sloop Atlantic. The owners of draught. Mayflower, 100 feet over all, 85 feet

The first of the races between the two boats Puritan was one with a history. So these four was sailed for the great cup on September 7. The boats started in the trial races. They had all course was the New-York Yacht Club course, with



York Yacht Club, and people generally had I one for a marine pageant and a good one for light-"got the measure" of the boats, and knew which was to be the defender of the cup that year. The Galatea had arrived early in the summer at Boston, and joined the New-York Yacht Club fleet at New-Bedford while it was on the annual cruise on August 9. This was the first time the yachtsmen who were to detend the cup had a chance to see the Galatea, and though the record of her races in England was not alarming, yet no on who saw her come sweeping into Buzzard's Bay that day but had a wholesome respect for her. The Tribune of August 10 said:

"So the fleet passed up Buzzard's Bay, a large white cutter with a towering topmast was sighted coming in through Quick's Hole. The blue onsign of the Royal Naval Reserve flying from her peak proclaimed her the Galatea. Before the yachts had all dropped anchor she came gliding into the harbor and anchored near the flagshin Electra. As she dropped anchor Commander Gerry hauled down the New-York Yacht Club ensign which had been flying at the fore, and broke out the British blue ensign. At the samtime he fired a gun. The Galatea acknowledged the salute, and the flagship ran up the club flag again, while all the yachts in the harbor blazed away a welcome to the Galates. On the deel: of the Galatea were Lieutenant and Mrs. Henn. The Galatea is by no means so pretty as the Genesta, but she is a powerful-looking boat, and has apparently a dangerous amount of 'go' about

weather racing. A large fleet of yachts and excursion boats came out to see the race and rather interfered with the racers now and then in their anxiety to get near and have a good view of the contest. A light wind was blowing from the south at the start. The signal was given at 10:56 o'clock. The start was one of the pret-tiest ever seen. The Mayflower was almost on the line, with the Galatea on her weather quarter, when the English yacht suddenly shot ahead and blanketed her rival. They shot over the line together, with only a few seconds difference in their time, and with a speed that was worderful to behold, the light airs which blew considered.

The Galatea passed ahead of her antagonist and gained a lead which she soon lost. A strong flood tide was running at the start. The yachts crossed on the starboard tack and stood well over to the Long Island shore. They came about on the port tack about the same time, and the Mayflower egan to eat out to windward of the Galatea. The British boat seemed to be outfooting the Yankee, but could not point with her at all. The yachts beat down to the Southwest Spit, the Mayflower gaining all the time. At the Southwest Spit Buoy the American yacht was 4 min utes 30 seconds ahead of the British champion. The reach out by the point of the Hook gave a greater margin of safety to the Mayflower, the American boat leading her antagonist at Buoy

8 1-2 (old numb r) by 5 minutes 16 seconds. The wind outside was from the south-southerst, The Galatea sailed with the New-York Yacht Club fleet for the rest of the cruise, but entered in no races, and carefully avoided any brushes which might enable her qualities to be satisfactorily contrasted with the boats built to defend the cup.

The first of the trial races to select a defender was sailed on August 21. The race was over the New-York Yacht Club's "inside course," the boats and the yachts were able to lay a course for the

Elapsed Corrected

Start. Finish. time. -10:56:12 4:22:53 5:25:41 5:26:41 -10:56:11 4:35:32 5:30:21 5:38:43

Name. Start. Finish time. time. Mayflower 10:56:12 4 22:53 5:25:41 5:26:41
The course was thirty-eight raties long and the Mayflower allowed the Galatea thirty-eight seconds, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club nader which the race was sailed.
The second race was put down for contest over an ocean course, twenty miles to windward and return from the Scotland Lightship. There was early prospect of a good race when the yachts were started, but a dense fog shat down and the wind died out before the boats had get four miles from the starting point. So the attempted race was a fizzle, and the yachts and their attendant flottilla of excursion beats groped their way home as best they could. On september 11 the race over the outside course was sailed. The result was a victory for the Mayflower, which was decisive and conclusive, and left no question as to the relative merits of the British and American champions.

When the yachts were started at the Scotland Lightship at 11:220 o'clock the wind was blowing about fifteen miles an hour from the northwest, and the course was therefore had out strenty miles to the southeast, making the course to leeward and return. The wind, fresh at the start, died out after the outer mark was reached and it seemed at one time as if the race would not be made within the time limit of seven hours. The Mayflower did it, however, and achieved a sweeping victory. The race proved beyond doubt that the fealatea was not a racing bout, and that the fears which had been entertained regarding her were groundless. The race was more properly a walkover for the Mayflower, and the Galatea did not get near enough to her in the course of the race to make the contest interesting. The Mayflower won by 29 minutes 48 seconds actual time, and 29 minutes 9 seconds corrected time. The time of the race was as follows:

Elapsed Corrected Mayflower and the Galatea did not get near enough to her in the course of the race to make the contest interesting. The Mayflower won by 29 minutes 48 seconds actua

Start. Finish. Elapsed Corrected time. Line. 11 22 40 6 41 40 6 49 50 6 49 50 11 24 10 6 42 58 7 18 48 7 18 59

The Tribune said next morning concerning the defeat of the Galatea; "Lieutenant Henn, of the Galatea, has had an "Lieutenant Henn, of the Galatea, has had an unpleasant experience, for it is no slight test of any man's equanimity to bring a yacht 3,000 miles and see her beaten at every point in her own weather. But it is some consolation to him to know that his gallantry, courtesy and unfailing good nature have been fully appreciated by American yachtsmen and the American public, and that while it is not in human mature for the victors to refrain from exultation, their rejoicing is tempered by admiration and sympathy for so worthy an antagonist."

an antagonist."

Lieutenant Henn and his wife were the recipients of many social courtesies while they remained

ents of many social courtesies while they remained in the city.

The races of the Galatea were not considered by the English as being at all conclusive as to the relative merits of the American and British type of boats, and before the Galatea had left these waters it was known that a boat was to be built in Sectland which was to come over the next year and make another try for the cap. It began to look as if the British would keep ut it year after year until they captured the trophy. This gave a prospect of international year, and the lefts of yealtsmen were glad. No one could see at that time many feared the Galatea, and there was much anxiety about the cup.

An attempt to sail a second trial race was made on Angust 23, but owing to a brisk wind it was postponed until the next day. The second trial race was sailed over a course 20 miles to leeward and return from the Sandy Hook lightship. The four yeachts Puritan, Mayflower, Priscilla and Atlautie started. There was a heavy swell rolling up form the southeast and a good sailing breeze was blowing. The Mayflower won that breeze was blowing. The Mayflower won that breeze was blowing. The Mayflower won that the cup defenders the lines of the Mayflower have been perhaps mest studied on the other side, and her name ever became popular on the other side, and there are probably half a dozen Mayflowers racing over there to-day.

TALK ABOUT THE CUP DEFENDERS. in the city.

The races of the Galatea were not considered by

### TALK ABOUT THE CUP DEFENDERS. THE HERRESHOFF BOATS DOING A GOOD DEAL

OF WORK-GENERAL VACUTING NOTES. While there has been a great deal published about the two Boston cup defenders, Filgrin and Jubilee little has been heard about the two Herreshoff boats Collonia and Vigiliant. These two Eristol hoats have been doing a good deal of work nevertheless, and not a day passes but they sall about the waters of Nar-ragansett Eny. There seems to be a general impression that on the trial races the fin-heels will provhe 'aster boats, but there is also a general hope the they will not. It would be a source of greater satis-faction to American yachtsmen to heat the Valkyrle with the Collonia or Vigilant. It may be that the fin keel is too startling an innovation to meel popular raced before on the summer cruise of the New- the start off Stapleton. The day was a perfect favor, but, nevertheless, an idea prevails that it is not a type capable of expansion on the lines which would men or warships. Americans, with full confidence in the gentus of Herreshoff, believe that he can build a bont, not a fin-keel, which will defeat the Valkyrie, and with branches of fragrant resemant, the emblem of doing no one knows. Everybody does know that the Vigitant will have a good crew on board of her, for the crew has been before the public as the crew of the

> lattle gives promise that she will accomplish some thing on the other side. She carried more sail on her passage than has ever been carried before, in propor ion, by a yacht crossing the North Atlantic, and sh proved herself a yacht of undoubted cruising powers some of her performances on her eastward trip, howver, it is alsolutely certain that she will provever, it is absolutely certain that she will prove herself no mean antagonist of the Erlianda, even if she does not beat that yacht. The Britannia is specified because it seems to be the general opinion in England that that boat is to be the one selected In England that that boat is to be the one selected to meet the Volkyrle. The yachtsmen north of the Tweed, however-many of whom have an alleglance to the McCullum Moore more potent than to the Prince of Wales-are tremendously anxious that the Calluna, the boat named after their much loved heather, should be the defender of the Royal Victoria Command it is rungered that changes are being made. Cup, and it is rumored that changes are being made in the Scottish boat similar, in a general way, to those made in the Navatoe before she started on her European "mug-hunting" expedition.

The revival of the 40-foot class as a racing class In this country would be a good thing for yachting. A 40-foot bott is large enough to cruise in, and is, if properly built, just the thing to race in. Yachting if properly built, just the thing to race in. Yachting is expensive, and has no return such as is afforded by a sport like borseracing. The cost of putting a yacht in proper condition in a race could not be covered in any regatta by any first prize which she might win in an ordinary regatta. As is the size of the yacht so is the expense, and a man must be a millionarie to race big boats and race them successfully. The 40 tool class has afforded some of the best racing in the world, and it ought to be revived. It is not probable, however, that there will be any racing class in America this year which will struct general attention. Interest is too natch centred on the big shoops which will contend for international prizes on this side and on the other to allow a racing class here to become great or prominent. It is a fact, however, that the 46 footers were found too large, and that the reaction to the so-called "25-rafers" is not entirely satisfactory from a racing point of view.

The house-boot seems to have become more pounder this year than it has ever been before. It hard to consider the house-boot as a yacht, yet probably has a certain claim, and as a team of Peterots might be considered as of interest to a my whose heart ran over the kite shaped track after flashing colors of jockess incling on the speed thoroughbreds, so may house-boots be considered yachtsmen. It is a something to be after even in mouse-boot. It is a soul of marine gypeying, but of who has seen the perfect Lordhard boot booth as year for the Florida rivers, the well-known studio, the new Half Moon build-this year by William Kent, this city, can but have a tender feeling for the crained sing:

Oh the days when we went gypsying, Long time ago."

# A LONG CRUISE ON A LITTLE VACHT.

From The Chicago Times,

PATRIOTIC PEASANTS ASSUMING THE HEROIC PARTS PLAYED IN REAL WAR BY THEIR ANCESTORS.

vinedad Kuchelberz, that in the spring of 1800 Andrews Hofer called his people to arms "against Na- of the vast expanse stands a typical Tyrolean farmpoleon and the Bayerians, by floating down the Etsch honse of the usual proportions, with its outbuildings, and Inn rivers innumerable small chunks of wood dog kennel and arbor; on either side of it is an open ach surmounted by a little ref flag, this being the | road running in the direction of the fields and moun signal agreed upon between the chieftains and (20,00) arms bearing men of the great Tyrolean family, sixty thousand were in the secret since the early winter mouths when Hofer, the host of a small country inn enacted; the processions and marches find ample room

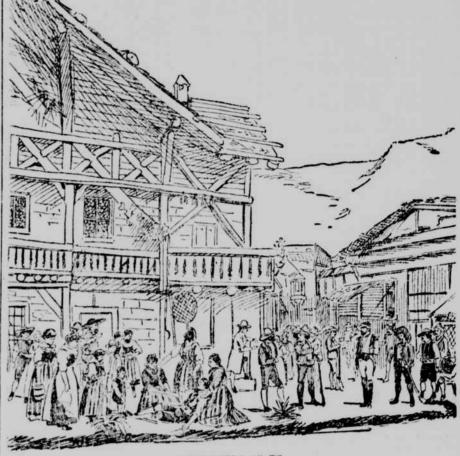
entered were the Puritan, Priscilla, Atlantic and Mayflower. This race proved beyond a doubt, if such a doubt existed in the minds of well-informed yachtsmen, that the doubt exist of the race was as follows:

| BEFIGHTING OLD BATTLES. | and bore it before them as a standard, leading his people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the French under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating of the race was as follows:

| BEFIGHTING OLD BATTLES. | and bore it before them as a standard, leading his people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the French under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of the rear of the french under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating the standard people up the Schoenberg to the rear of HISTORIC DRAMAS ENACTED AT MERAN AND KREIBURG.

under General Arco, who was on the point of defeating speckbacher. Hanger saved the day by his bravery and by his appeal to the religious sentiment of the people. The famous names of Dorner, Sittne bauer and Telmer are also found in the list, the last being, perhaps, best known of the trio. chieftain of the Inn tribe, and helped to drive the Bayarians and French from Innsbruck; he also captured 3,000 Frenchmen, commanded by Generals Wreden and Erisson, and conducted them to Austria in hains under escort of 500 armed women. He could not spare any of his lads just then.

near St. Leonhard, with other patriots, had returned for manocuvring there, and occasionally the mountain from Vienna with plentiful assurances of support by slopes behind are used. The old Castle Tyrol, after



STEINHURER'S DEATH.

There was no press in those days to arouse the popular mind, no Peter the Hermit was allowed to preach the new crusade, Bayarian spics were everywhere, and french maranders camped in the open squares of all the towns and villages. The revolutionary agitation was carried on from mouth to mouth, and regular were made by a single hand-slake.

The scholarly tourist settling foot into the Passelr Valle.

Valley on a Saturday, or on the eye of one of the many holidays celebrated in the Tyrol this summer will be almost led to believe that a repetition of the historic drama of eighty-four years ago is brownent For the sturdy lads and venerable landlords, the lasses and matrons alike, are all busy handling war ma-terial of some sort, or sitting in front of the numerous lines discussing the chances of crushing "the con-founded Bayarian beer gazziers," or broiling the French invaders within a circuit of fire "like so many so or thous." Specimens of the old, short, heavy firearms of powerful entities are being possibled up in front of the houses, or perstance tried against the rocks the houses, or perchance tried against the rocks with fremendous chatter. A procession of noisy soungsters drag rosty subres through the mire. Homemade lances, with slands pierced by natherous nalls and knives, lean against the vineciad arbors. Pitchforks, adorned with ribbons that have once Been green, but are now be-pattered with blood and dust,

leather with green embroidered suspenders, red built ted shirts and broad waistbands. The lasses decorate the broad brimmed, low felt hats of their lovers have a fear of what will surely come if one of the Boston fin-keers is chosen to defend the cup—the claim—the woodcock's plane usually worn by them for a they expect to attend the "Andreas Hofer spectacle in the city (that is Meran), either as actors or in the

every sunday and holiday from May to September by the most appropriate dramatis personae imaginable is the Townsgate, and in the very place where the Tv rolean uprising originated. It was on this very spo-

the Austrian Government in the projected aprising I which the whole country was subsequently named, and twelve other historical rains fook down upon beautiful one. But the house is not sufficiently actors and andience from the Kuchelberg and the large in the opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Fassett to acadjacent heights, the Marling, Zlel, Gfallwand, Roethel,

> The front of the farmhouse in the centre of the stage may be rolled up like a curtain, and that being done, various interiors of set-scenes are displayed, according to the requirements of the spectacle. There are the wineroom of Hofer's Inn, faithfully modelled after the original still in existence a few miles off the gorgeons State apartments of the Innsbruck Hof burg, where the leader of the uprising received the emissarles of His Imperial Sovereign; and his library in the same castle, where he coined his quaint but well meant "rules and regulations for the conduct of patriots, men and women." A specimen of the Hofer laws hangs in the theatre building. It is a short document, framed in rather uncouth language, and enjoins the females and maids from exposing their esem- and arms to public, according to a ribald French fashion." The signature reads as follows: Andreas Hofer, Innkeeper on the sands, Count of

Tyrel as long as it pleases God."

The play contains forty-eight speaking parts, rendered, as already indicated, in most cases by the descendants of the patriots of 1809, whose deeds and exendants of the patriots of 1809, whose deeds and the city for us to enjoy all its privileges, such as entiments are here expounded. Two hundred men gas, water and a good sewerage system. But in adand lads from the neighborhood, and half that number of matrons and maids, make up the revolutionary army; the enemies, Bavarians and French, are impersonated by soldiers of the Kaiser-Jaeger Regiment. who are ordered to assume those roles. None of the

The first scene of the play, which is really but a series of stage pletures, with dialogue and songs interpolated, represents a kirmess in a South Tyrolean thresponated, represents a kirmess in a South Tyrolean willarge. Some 200 people engage in the gayettes of the occasion, which are interrupted by horder of Parcel. the orga-lon, which are interrupted by hordes of French maranders and Bayarlan officials. A free fight is above the heads of brave men-I hope time has worked no change in that respect," the enthusiasm of the people, in the play and andlence alike, knows no bounds. In fact the men and women who pald for their seats all join in the action of the play and all seem eager to answer the patriotic call in person.



PREDERICE OF AUSTRIA EXECUING REFORE LUDWIG OF BAYARIA.

days' battle to General Rusca, causing a loss of 600 | by a French army-horse, foot and artillery, Valley a dishonored troop. For if the French, according to their own historians, considered it beneath their dignity to engage in fauttle with lowly peasants.

plentiful in the neighborhood. The wails of many of the old houses on the road leading from the Vintsch-gats of Meran to the theatre are marked by bullets. and her and there a tablet commemorates the deed of some partionic woman who from her window threw boiling all or whier on the French marching by. On the slopes and ravines of the Kuchelberg are lum-dreds of small right showing the places where Tyro-leans fell in the service of their country or engaged in some special act of bravery. Can it be wondered at that, in such surroundings, the children of the he-roes of the Tyrolean uprising act their part well-parts "created," as stagers say, by their patriotic relatives? Among the performers is the grandnephew of Marie

Among the performers is the grandnephew of Marie G. inper, the tailor's daughter, who drove the big may we gon up the Bremer Mountain in front of a troop of peasants, led by Hofer, and succeeded so well in masking their march that they surprised a regiment of Bavarians and took them prisoners. The peasant Chief Spekhacher is impersonated in the play by a scandson of Anderl Speckhacher, who, as a little tenyear-old in the battle, collected buillets shot by the enemy to bring them to the peasants, who were short of ammunition. A young mult in comissiate robes, who figures in the scene representing functomek Hotlurg, is a faroness of Sternbirch, and a descendant of the woman bearing that name who took a most active part in the aprishac, and who is perfected in of the woman bearing that name who took a most active part in the aprishuz, and who is perfected in several contemporaneous pictures rilling over the mountains astride a fierce black charger, armed with subre and revolver, as a scent, or encouraging the peasants in battle. One of the benner-bearers in the cast is Heinrich Hanger, whose great-grandfather, a man of herculean strength, tore the cruedty before which he found strength, tore the crucifix before which he found , some peasants engaged in prayer out of the ground

From The London Dally News.

A Rochdale correspondent writes: "The Friends' Meeting house it Rochdale, known as the place of worship of John Bright, is not as well attended as it was, Many of the Quaker families have died out or become impossible amount of money in gold, and threatens to burn the village and hang the women and children unless the coin is produced. Murderous fire from the heights of the Kuchelberg by cannon and small arms is the answer. The French assemble for an assault on the enemy, which so far is invisible. They storm the mountainside, and soon a hand-to-hand encounter ensues, when the Tyroleans emerge from belight the rocks and trees and prepare 40 hurl the French into the valley. Prodigious feats of strength are performed on all sides, and the wonder is that no lives are lost in this sham battle. 'A Samson of the Passeir Valley takes a captured cannon upon his shoulder and carries it up the Kuchelberg, just as sixten seppele did in the Pustertbal battle. Some of the old them field in the Pustertbal battle. Some of the logic hand, and in all probability it will remain so as long as the chapel stands." sixten seppele did in the Pusterthal buttle. Some of

The National drama performed every Sunday and boliday by the chizens of Kralburg, Bavaria, in the market square of that ancient village, does not com-pare in general interest with the Meren play, though commemorating an epoch of history in which five kings lost their lives to appease the rapacious policy of the Hapeburgers, and in which the Imperial Throne of Germany was occupied by two Kaisers at one and the same time, while one Pope held court at Avignon and two Bishops exercised Pontifical pre-

regatives at Rome.

The play, which is by Martin Greif, was named after Ludwig, the Bavarian, who defeated Frederick the Handsome of Hapsburg in the great battle of Muhldorf, near Kraburg, 1322, and thereby gained the German Crown. The two had played as boys together, and though opposed to each other in politics always remained fast friends. Frederick was prisoner at Kraiburg, but afterward released on condition that he should persuade his brothers to sup-

prisoner at Kralburg, but afterward released on condition that he should persuade his brothers to support the new ruler. Falling in this, he promptly returned to prison, and hadwig then made him coregent out of sheer respect and admiration for Frederick's constancy, which was the more remarkable as the Pope had absolved him of his obligation entered into with an "evecommunicant." There are enough dramatic incidents in the lives and deeds of the Wittelshacher and the Hapsburger to serve as the groundwork for half a dozen interesting dramas, and the autitor of the Kralburg play has shown a happy hand in selecting the most noteworthy episodes for his thirteen historical tableaus, all of which appeal strongly to local patriotism and pride, and bear some relation or other to the scene of action in the post and present.

The stage, constructed after the model of the Shakespeare stage in the Munich Court Theatre, is of ample dimensions and admits of manoeuvring by horse and foot troops. The costumes, armor and mediaeval war material were all especially designed by the Munich and Vienna heraldry offices; the stage management is in the hands of a professional, but the Kralburgers, who are a very proud and intelligent class of people, do all the acting themselves, from the part of the contesting Emperors down to the last drammer how. Thus the village veterinary surgeon Frederick of Austria; the magnificent King John of Bohemia is very properly represented by the local dealer in jewelry, while a manufect King John of Bohemia is very properly represented very well as Leopold of Hapsburg. The principal female parts are assumed with much dignity and youthful ardor by the wife and daughter of the largomaster.

### MR. FASSETT'S NEW HOME.

A HANDSOME HOUSE IN THE SUBURBS OF ELMIRA.

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF CITY AND COUN-TRY LIFE-BEAUTIFUL VIEWS-A

PLACE TO LIVE IN.

Fimira, July 9 (Special) - Ex-Senator J. Stoat Passett is a busy man just at present; for he in paying a good deal of attention to the business affairs and editorial management of his newspaper, "The Eimira Advertiser," is watching keenly the operation of the National bank in this city in which his wife is the chief stockholder, and last, but not least, is supervising the construction of a beautiful new house for himself and family just outside the city limits.

Mr. Fassett for some ten years has lived in a handsome, well-appointed house, upon one of the finest residence streets of the city. The house has large and fine grounds about it, the lawn being an especially



SUMMER HOME OF J. SLOAT FASSETT. emmodate their family of growing boys and their girl and themselves, and consequently the foundations

"I always have desired a country house," said Mr. Fassett to-day, "and my wife has shared in this desire. Our new house, however, will be a combinetion of country house and city house; for although the will be out in the country, it will be sufficiently near dition we shall have a fine garden and the good air of the country."

Mr. and Mrs. Fassett selected as the site of their new home a little hill in the Cheming Valley just north of Elm'ra. They beight thirty acres of land which commands a view of the valley. This valley is four or five miles broad, and is overlooked by high bills, many of them wooded. The bottom lands some of the finest farms within the borders of New-York.

look out of its library windows northward upon a quaint, old-fashloned court and thence across the garden.

The architect of the house is W. H. Miller, of timea, the designer of the Sage Library, on the Cornell campus. The house is somewhat of the Colonial style, but not pronouncedly so. It will be a large dwelling, 100x100 feet. The first story is built with that beautiful white Ohlo limestone, rough faced, and the second and third stories of brick and shingles. All the vermidas will be thirteen feet wide. The house is entered from the east or the south. As the visitor enters the house he will see before him a large hall, some forty feet square, on the left of which is a small reception-room and on the right a large music room, of from which there is a large sitting room, which opens into the hall leading to the east entrance.

The dining-room opens of from the front hall, and will be about 35 feet long by 25 feet wide. One of the largest rooms in the house will be the library. It is directly north of the hall, and can be opened by sliding doors into the hall. The entire first floor, except the dining-room, kitchen and pantries, may be thrown into substantially one large but irregular room, the plans and specifications call for a large amount of lardwood work on the first and second floors. The house will be heated by steam from boliers placed more than 500 feet away from the house, and will be flighted by electricity. There will be a billiard-room over the carriage porch.

In the atthe over the eastern wing there will be a comproom for children. Mr. and Mrs. Passett have several boys and one girl, who are among the liveliest children in Elmira: and they will mme enjoy their playroom. The elder children all attend the public schools of Elmira. The house has been designed in

From The London Dally News.

shoulder and carries it up the Kuchelberg, Just as a sixten seppele did in the Pusterthal battle. Some of the old-time field pieces, made of larchwood, with strong iron bands to hold them together, are also introduced, and with good effect as to noise and smoke. Napoleon laughed at the idea of wooden cannons, but the peasants soon taught his soldlers to fear them.

Scenes of peace and stately doings follow in the mark three taideaus: Hofer, "innke-per and Count of the Tyrols, Dirrols, he spelled it), as long as it pleases toof, at the head of affairs, residing in the linusbruk imperial Castle; his decoration with the Austrian Gnadenkette, the chain and medal, by the official reception tendered to the courier of Archauke John, announcing the sitendations of the peace of Vienna and commanding the Tyroleans to hay down arms and return to their firesides.

The advice was not heeded, and the next scene of the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root the play is again of warlike character. Cannons root with fighting men. Hare-legged, standy girls are observed to circulate among the peasants on the heights and in the ravines, oftering food and while perity "cantinleres," the camp followers of "his circulate among the peasants on the heights and in the ravines, oftering food and while perity "cantinleres," the camp followers of "his circulate and all the religion of their heads, while perity "cantinleres," the camp followers of the will be stage proper is turned into a lazaretto, the wounded and slying of friend and enemy being carried lither on improvised stretchers, among them Peter Steinhuber, one of the chieftains, who expire he was a form. The bodies became swolled denortation with wife and child to Meren and after ward to Mantua, his mock trial